Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 172 asked by Sri P. G. Manickam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd March 1958, page 80 supra.]

Statement showing the action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Delegation to China on Agricultural Planning and Techniques.

The main recommendations of the Indian Delegation to China on 'Agricultural Planning and Technique' on which action has already been taken in this State are as detailed below :—

(i) *The multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.*—With a view to provide pure and improved varieties of seeds to the ryots the Government have already sanctioned the opening of 360 State Seed Farms during the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan period. Twenty-eight farms were functioning at the beginning of the current year and 136 seed farms are proposed to be opened during this year out of which 89 have already started functioning. The remaining 196 farms will be started during 1958–59.

(ii) *Development of local manurial resources such as farm-yard manure, nightsoil—composting and green manuring as well as utilisation of chemical fertilizers and also undertaking large scale pilot projects for deodourizing and disinfecting nightsoil.*—Two schemes one for the development of local manurial resources and the other for the manufacture of nightsoil compost in bigger panchayats have already been sanctioned. A pilot scheme for the utilisation of rural nightsoil is proposed to be implemented in 1958–59. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to examine the suggestion for deodourizing and disinfecting night soil so as to convert it into an effective and useful manure for crops. It is also proposed to encourage production of more green manure seeds in village seed farms and supply them to ryots. Chemical fertilisers supplied by the Government of India to this State are distributed to the ryots through selected distributors under the State Trading Schemes.

(iii) *Giving wider propaganda for the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.*—The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced in this State in a modified form to suit local conditions from 1953 onwards. This method of cultivation was extended to other crops like millets, etc., also in this State from 1954. This State had the largest area of 4·93 lakhs of acres brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation during 1954–55. With the intensive propaganda done by the Agricultural Department staff, an area of 6·93 lakhs was brought under this method during 1956—57. Under the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to cover nearly 47·45 lakhs of acres under this method of paddy cultivation during the Plan period. To achieve this target of 47·45 lakhs of acres this Government have recently formulated, at the instance

of the Government of India, a scheme for the intensification of the propaganda of this method at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·15 lakhs and this scheme is to be implemented during 1958–59.

(iv) *Organisation of co-operative farming.*—The Government have asked Collectors of districts to select suitable villages in Community Development/National Extension Service blocks where Co-operative—Joint Farming Societies could be started on a purely voluntary basis.

(v) *Adoption of measures for the destruction of pests and diseases of crops.*—The Agricultural Department of the State has a separate staff for plant protection work under the control of the Government Mycologist and Government Entomologist with headquarters at Coimbatore in order to accord technical advice to ryots. Necessary pesticides and insecticides are being stocked in all Agricultural Depots in the State for supply to the needy ryots. Supply is effected at 50 per cent of the cost price in areas which are declared as pest affected by the District Agricultural Officers concerned. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for supply of sprayers and dusters to ryots at 50 per cent cost.

(vi) *Close liaison should exist between Research and extension workers.*—There is already a good deal of co-ordination between the Research and Extension workers in this State. The Committee on Agricultural Education which was constituted by the Government sometime ago has gone into this question and made certain recommendations which are under the consideration of Government.

(vii) *Award of citations to ryots and encouraging popular leadership.*—The Government are holding crop competitions in respect of paddy, groundnuts, sugarcane, cashewnut, etc. The State Farmers' Forum and the District Taluk and Village Agricultural Associations wherever they are functioning are encouraging popular leadership among the agriculturists.

2. The other recommendations contained in the report of the Indian delegation to China are receiving the active consideration of Government.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 180 asked by Sri A. Vedarathnam, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd March 1958, page 88 supra.]

(*a*) *List of* **17** *new railway lines recommended to the Government of India in* 1956—

1. Theni-Gudalur.
2. Neiveli-Vriddhachalam-Salem (broad gauge line).
3. Salem-Banglore.